# The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 747. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 12.

John Brotherline, John H. Keatley, } Editors. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862. Price, { Four cents Per Number.


### RAILROAD CARS.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Mail T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 1.55 P. M., connecting with Mail Tr. West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on depart. M. T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 2.45 P. M., on departure of Mail Tr. West.
" 9.10 P. M.. on departure of Fast L. West.

### ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Leoture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday and third Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F, meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M. meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John McClelland, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
A A Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R Greenwood, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine, Town Council.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
George B Cramer, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, William Boyden, James Lowther, E A Beck, School Directors.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of Taxes.
J Lowther, C J Mann, A McCormick, Auditors
John McClelland, Assessor.
Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder. Assistant Assessors.
William Maloney, East Ward; John L Piper, West Ward; Christian Whistler, North Ward; Judges of Elections.
D M Greene, John Hooper, East Ward; J K Bellman, Robert Pitcairns, West Ward; Robert McCormick, John Condo, North Ward, Inspectors.


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PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

... made particularly for ... Strong, Smooth and ... is not impaired by wash... the needle. For ma... ent Glace, ... thread, ... Ticket, ...


### OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## THE WHIG.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

### A Letter.

The "Junior" has received a private letter from a young friend giving an account of the recent fight at Dranesville. The writer is a high old fellow as will be seen by the letter itself.

CAMP PIERPONT, Va., December 2I, 1861.

*Dear Jack:*—After the fatigue and turmoil of a battle we are again back to our camp, none the worse for the wear but *minus* a few men and *plus* a little confidence in ourselves. You have had, no doubt, quite an amount of description of the Dranesville fight, but no words can picture the scene, or paint the misery and excitement.

Our fight began like the old schoolmen's maxim, "to be and not to be." Gen. McCall learned that a body of rebel cavalry were foraging near Difficult Creek, and he determined to cut them off and capture them. He accordingly started out Gen. Ord's Brigade, Easton's Battery and four Squadrons of Cavalry. The everlasting "Buck Tails," Col. Kane commanding, formed the advance guard, followed by the Battery, four Squadrons of Penn'a Cavalry, and the Tenth, Sixth, and Twelfth Penna. Reserves. The regiments marched at intervals of one hundred rods. As our advanee guard, acting as skirmishers, entered the village a rebel body fell upon us giving us as warm a reception as our old schoolmaster used to do when we played truant along Spring Creek.—Gen. Ord rode up to the front and formed the troops in line of battle. Easton's Battery took position in front and peppered them. The "Buck Tails" halted for fear of being caught in a suare, and bang went a big gun in front. The "Buck Tails" dropped down on their faces and crack went a volley from the Kentucky riflemen. A regiment of ours was disposed to go under cover when Gen. McCall, who had now taken command, rode up and shouted out, "Forward boys, don't run." Now came out a regiment carrying the "Stars and Stripes," and called out, "Don't shoot, we are Buck Tails." We reserved our fire, when one of our officers cried out, "it's a lie," and ordered us to fire. Quicker than said, our boys poured in a dose of pressed "Galena" and the enemy took back tracks. McCall ordered a charge and forward we plunged, whooping and yelling, killing with our yelping what escaped the "bagnet." There were more bloody faces than when we used to fight sham battles on the "school-house green."

It made me very sorry to see some of the boys groaning from the pains of severe wounds.

The artillery was still pouring the shell into the woods when a general scamper took place. Pell mell went the Rebel General Stuart, and his *quondam* heroes. If we are ashamed of Bull Run the rebels ought to be ashamed of Dranesville. They were safely lodged in the woods, at least eight thousand in number. Many fell with their feet to the field and their backs to the foe. They lost over a hundred killed and twice as many wounded. One of their caissons exploded slaughtering horses and men in great numbers. All in the fight were Pennsylvania boys; "Honor to whom honor is due." Some poor souls no doubt are grieved at the loss which our recent engagement has brought, but victory at any price is dear, but liberty is cheap when bought with life only. Remember me to my friends and keep in good heart; the soldier suffers manfully when engaged in a cause so good as ours.

Yours truly. TOM.

## A SELECT STORY.

### THE STRIKE OF THE HASH-EATERS.

A TALE OF THE BO(A)RDERS.

Mr. Elihu Smackmallet was a gentleman of venerable aspect—tall, dignified, with flowing grey hair, and beard of a most patriarchial length—possessing to a venerable degree that *suaviter in modo*, which, joined to a prepossessing exterior, renders an unscrupulous, designing man more dangerous than the individual who borrows your purse or watch by a *coup de pistol* on the public highway.

Mr. Smackmallet was a reformer—a "*perfective* reformer" (to use his own words)—which means that he adopted every new fangled *ism* to which the idiosyncrasies of the age gave birth—embracing, among others, Fourierism, Communerism, Spiritualism etc., etc., *adlib.*, and which, somehow or other, he always managed to turn to private account. He was a humanitarian of the first water—in *theory*. Said he, in conversing with me one day, "Mr. Fitz Quiz, benevolence has always been my bane!"— to which we mentally remarked in the language of Lord Nelson at Copenhagen, "I don't see it!"

Once upon a time, Mr. Smackmallet conceived a happy idea: he would start a newspaper! This sheet should be devoted to perfective reform, humanitarian ideas, isms congenial, and cheap advertisements—especially the latter. In it he would reform society, hurl anathemas against social evils, advocate the advancement and elevation of the human race, *and* insert advertisements at four cents per line.—Brilliant conception—profitable undertaking! But alas!—

"The best laid plans o'mice and men gang aft, aglee," and after a short-lived existence, the aforesaid paper expired of contract "sinews" and an affection of the chest.

Nothing daunted, however, by the non-success of his first attempt, Elihu determined to try again. He had conceived another idea. He would purchase requisite materials, make his house the printing-office and sanctum, and board the compositors. He would be his own editor, (scissors!) canvasser and carrier. Indomitable perseverance! He would change his tactics—drop his isms to a certain extent, let society and the human race take care of themselves, and devote himself to advertisements at two cents per line. He entered upon his project, and success seemed to dawn upon his efforts. He started his paper,—hired his compositors, and took them into the bosom of his family. And now began his trials.

Mr. Smackmallet was not a "hasheesh eater," but nevertheless *hash* was a favorite article of diet in his family. Ill-natured people said it was on account of its cheapness. Now, hash, is not bad eating, if you only know who makes it and what it is composed of; but the thought that it is made of the *debris* of the previous meal—half gnawed remnants of meat and various odds and ends of the *cuisine*—is not calculated to sharpen the appetite for that particular dish; in fact, you eat it somewhat after the style of the mam who undertook to devour a piece of buzzard on a wager, but who remarked in the endeavor, "I kin eat buzzard, but I'll be derned ef I *hanker* arter it!"

After a while, the compositors began to be tired of hash! Singular, too. Mr. and Mrs. S., thought they were very unreasonable—couldn't understand it! They didn't see why the typos should complain—they had plenty of it. One morning however, Simkins, in behalf of the others, remarked:

"Mr. Smackmallet, I won't stand this any longer. I'm tired of hash!"

"Tired of hash!" ejaculated Mr. S., "why, I thought you liked it."

"Yes," rejoined Simkins, "it'll do well enough for a few weeks, but then who wants to live on it altogether? You might give us meat once in a while."

"Why," said Elihu, "you *had* meat last month!"

"*Liver!*" contemptuously answered Simkins. the end of his nose touching his forehead as he spoke.

"Well isn't that good enough?" asked Mrs. S. "That's better than *some* people deserve!"

"'T isn't good enough for me!" said Simkins. "You ought to give us beef-steak now and then."

We can't afford to give you beef-steak these hard times," replied Smackmallet—"can we, my dear?" appealing to his better half.

"No, of course not," said Mrs. S. "Mr. Simkins, you ought to be ashamed of yourself, to grumble at your victuals. You have as good as we have ourselves."

"It don't suit *me* to live on hash, though," pursued Simkins, "and I won't be obliged to any longer. People who pay four dollars a week for board ought to have something better than hash!"

"Well, if you don't like your living, you'd better go somewhere else!" said S.

"Just what I intend to do," rejoined Simkins.

"Mr. Simkins, I shall dispense with your services hereafter!" said Mr. S. "You are not wanted any longer in the printing-office."

"I don't care for that!" answered Simkins. "There are other places to work besides yours. Do you know what I think of you; you're a d——d old hypocrite, and you are not a fit person for a decent man to work for."

"Get out of my house!" said Smackmallet, very indignantly. "I don't want you to use such language to me!"

I'll go when I get ready," rejoined Simkins. "Come, boys, let's leave the old cuss to get out the paper himself!"

The others, having made Simkins their spokesman in this matter, started out to make preparations for a general exodus, having resolved beforehand to dissolve connection with the establishment of "Old Smack," as they irreverently called him, unless they could have some improvement in their bill of fare. This was more than our friend Smack had counted on. He was under the impression that the disaffection was confined to Simkins alone, but when he found that it had extended to the others, he began to think of compromise, (like many others, when they get into a bad box, he was willing to *compromise* to get out of it,) so he went to the office and addressed them:—

"Now, boys, I don't want you to go off in this way. I didn't know that you were dissatisfied with your living. If you had mentioned the matter to me before, I would have rectified it."

After a little pursuasion, and a promise on the part of Mr. Smackmallet to change their fare for the better, the typos concluded to stay—all except Simkins, who grumbled about "Old Smack humbugging the men—didn't believe he'd keep his word," and various other incredulous remarks, which Mr. Smackmallet overheard as he was going out, and turning to him, said:—

"Mr. Simkins, your language is perfectly inexcusable. If you stay in this office, I shall require an apology from you,"

"I'll see you d——d first!" was the only reply. "I don't want to stay in your old crib any longer. I wouldn't trust you any further than I could sling a bull by the tail!"

So saying, Simkins started with his carpet-bag, containing all his worldly effects in his hand, (printer's baggage is generally very limited,) bidding adieu to his late companions, and inwardly cursing "old smack" and his hash as he went.

Simkins evidently left under the impression that there would not be any permanent change in the Smackmallet bill of fare. He was wrong, however; there *was*—an important change. Hash was thenceforth tabooed, and salt fish reigned in its steaed. Broiled salt fish for breakfast—boiled salt fish for dinner—fried salt fish for tea—salt fish in every form known to the science of cookery. How much the victims made by the change, the present deponent does not know. It is only known that when Simkins heard of the variation, from another of the victims who had left, he ejaculated:—

"Left off hash, have they, and taken to salt fish? Why the deuce didn't they hash the fish?—then they could have had two delicacies at once!"

So much for the "Strike of the Hash-Eaters."

### Incident on Board the Trent.

An officer of the Trent, believed to be Mr. O. P. Savage, of Belfast, Ireland, communicates to the News Letter the following incident, which happened at the time of Lieut. Fairfax's visit:

"While all the confusion and excitement was at its height, I was struck by a thick set elderly gentleman, sitting on the rail of an arm chair, attentively listening to all that was going on forward on the quarter deck, but never altering his position; coolly puffing his cigar, he seemed perfectly indifferent to every thing and everybody around him. He went to the companion once, and (unseen as he thought) quietly loosened a cutlass. That' sir, was a man who, in a practical way, has done the Northern cause more harm than any one else.

Had they only known who they had left behind, they would have bitten their nails through with vexation.

I firmly believe they would have dispensed with the presence of at least two of the delegates to have known that man was on board. I did not know that man was on board. I did not know at the time who he was, but have since learned.—(Supposed to be the captain of the Sumter or Jeff Davis.) Upon questioning him as to his motive for touching the cutlass, his answer that his intention was to cut down the Lieutenant had he been recognized. He looked a determined man, and the North knows it. He was not the only one left behind; several others would have been, I believe, equally acceptable at Washington—one or two of whom took to their beds."

### Sympathy in the British Provinces.

In New Brunswick, the *Colonial Presbyterian*, which is probably the ablest paper published in that province, espouses the Federal cause with a warmth which deserves our grateful appreciation. In a recent article it says:

"To us it appears much more difficult for a true British subject to sympathize with the South than with the North, and we are convinced that the *principles* enunciated by the pro-Southern Canadian and New Brunswick press, would, if practically carried out, *be fatal to the safety of the British Empire.* They are, in short, utterly seditious and dangerous, contrary to all divine and human laws. 'Curses' are not the only things which, like chickens, 'come home to roost.' Evil principles bring retribution in their train. To hold that, apart from any exercise of oppression by a Government, creating a moral right of revolution, its authority is to be cast off at pleasure or through caprice; its property seized; its courts of justice subverted; to hold that all oaths of allegiance to it may be violated without moral guilt or political degradation, is to hold that civil government rests upon no divine sanctions or other stable basis. We maintain that there has rarely been a more just war waged in this world than that by which the Federal Government aims at suppressing the Southern rebellion and preserving the nationality of a great people. As British subjects, we resent any insults to our nation's flag, and demand an *amende*. But internal rebellion is worse than external war; to be an enemy is to occupy an honorable position as compared with being a traitor. How well it looks to see those who are ready to fly to arms to maintain the honor of the British flag, in the same breath denounce the United States for rising up as one man to wipe out the reproach of Fort Sumpter!"

Again:

"There has been revolt in India. There has been discontent in Canada. There was lately a jubilation over a dead rebel in an integral section of the British empire—re-echoed even in New Brunswick. Do we wish to establish the principle that rebels—that men who revolt without any just cause against a legitimate and beneficent government, deserve sympathy and aid, while the legitimate authorities deserve only to be treated with coldness, if not with hostility? Such is the clear and undoubted tendency of the teachings of the pro-Southern press of New Brunswick. To maintain the honor of our nation, to sustain, perhaps, the best government the world ever saw, swayed by the best of sovereigns—this is our duty, and its performance redounds to our honor. To gloat over the misfortunes of a kindred people; to smile upon traitors, upon a slaveholding oligarchy; to discourage the friends of human freedom, and the patrons of honest and well-regulated labor—this will prove to be the disgrace, if not the ruin, of all who are found so doing."

### Bodies in Spirits.

The following story of a Pickled Corpse is from the Observer:

"It is not generally known that at Coppet, on the lake of Geneva, the residence of the late Madame de Stael, and her father and mother, the celebrated Monsieur and Madame Necker, the latter are not there buried, but preserved in a huge vat of spirits of wine. The curious, and they are not a few, rush there to see this most painful as well as disagreeable of sights.—It was so much the desire of Monsieur Necker that he and his wife should be pickled in this strange manner, that, fearing his own family might not carry out his wishes, he left a certain sum to be paid yearly to the town for the supply of a certain quantity of spirits of wine for that purpose. The vat is placed in the grounds close to the house, and partially hidden by trees, which his grandson, Monsieur le Baron de Stael, has planted around."

We can beat this story, says the Observer. A storekeeper over in Brooklyn went to the West Indies with his wife, who was an invalid. She died there. He brought her home in a cask of spirits, buried her in Greenwood, and sold the spirits to his customers! They liked the liquor well enough, and he being a worthy church member, and a good citizen, never thought there was anything out of the way in thus disposing of the spirit when the body was out of it.

THE WIFE OF SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON FLOGGED BY TENNESSEE REBELS.—A Tennessee paper says Andy Johnston is very bitter against the secessionists.—Whether he is so or not, he certainly has enough to make him bitter. A band of the rebels went to his house in East Tennessee, with the avowed intention of hanging him, and, not finding him at home, *they cut small hickory withe in the woods and scourged with it the body of his wife.* Who could wonder if the outraged husband was to raise his clenched right hand towards God's firmament, and swear to wage a war of extermination against the infernal miscreants.—*Louisville Journal.*

### Letter from the Secretary of War to Gen. McCall.

The following just and appropriate tribute to the valor of our volunteers will be read with interest throughout the State:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1861.

Brig. Gen. MCCALL, Commanding Division Camp Pierpont, Virginia:

GENERAL: I have received your report of the battle of Dranesville, and although no reply is necessary on my part, yet as a citizen of the same Commonwealth as yourself and the troops engaged in that brilliant affair, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my admiration of the gallant conduct displayed both by officers and men in this their first contest with the enemy. Nearly all of your command upon that occasion are either my personal friends, or sons of those with whom for long years I have been more or less intimately associated. I feel that I have just cause to be proud, that, animated by no other motive than patriotism, they are among the first to revive the glory shed upon our country by the men of the Revolution and the soldiers of the war of 1812. It is one of the bright spots that give assurance of the success of coming events; and its effect must be to inspire confidence in the belief that hereafter, as heretofore, the cause of our country will triumph.

I am especially gratified that a Pennsylvania artillery corps, commanded by officers who have necessarily had but limited systematic instruction, have won not only the commendation of their friends, but an unwilling compliment from the enemy, for the wonderful rapidity and accuracy of their fire.

I wish I could designate all the men who, nobly discharging their duty to the country, have added to the glory of our Commonwealth. Other portions of the army will be stimulated by their brave deeds, and men will be proud to say that at Dranesville they served under McCall and Ord.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Sec'y of War.

### Taxation in the United States.

It appears from the census returns that there was, in all the States in 1860, real and personal estate to the aggregate value of sixteen billions, one hundred and fifty millions, six hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, on every dollar of which the government has a lien, for the purpose of maintaining itself against all foes foreign or domestic—or for any other governmental purpose. Not a dollar of this vast sum that is not subject to taxation, and to sale for taxes, if the exaction is not promptly paid. But vast as the sum is, it is only part of the taxable wealth.

Another unpublished table of the last census shows the value of personal property in the United States to be five billions, eighty-one millions, six hundred and sixty one thousand dollars—giving an aggregate of over twelve billions of taxable property.

A well known financier and property owner of New York, writes to the Committee on Ways and Means the following proposition for taxation, expressing his own conviction of its wisdom, and his entire willingness to abide by it, so far as he and his estates are concerned.

| | |
|---|---|
| A tax 1 per cent. on all real and personal property to produce, net, | $110,000,000 |
| The tariff—re-adjusted, | 80,000,000 |
| Excise, ales, cider and liquors, | 25,000,000 |
| Tonnage of $1 per ton on all vessels, canal boats and railroad companies, (annually.) | 15,000,000 |
| Stamps, | 15,000,000 |
| Income tax, | 15,000,000 |
| Legacies, transfers of real estate and corporate stocks, | 15,000,000 |
| Tax on soap, candles, oil, gas, salt and other articles, on which it is easy and convenient to collect, | 25,000,000 |
| Aggregate (annually,) | $300,000,000 |

### The Confederate Powder Mill.

The work at the confederate powder mill, two miles above this city, is rapidly going on. A large force is at present engaged, and an early completion of the entire establishment is at hand. The necessary buildings have been all erected, the furnaces and retorts for heating and charring the willow into charcoal are in place, and some of the machinery set. It only remains now to finish placing the machinery to complete the work. Most of this machinery was made in this city, and is of the best quality. Small lots of powder have been manufactured by hand, merely for experiment, and found to answer every purpose. The manner of grinding sulphur is a very queer one, but very complete and effectual.—*Petersburg (Va.) Express, December 3.*

# THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.


☞ Col. L. W. Hall and Thaddeus Banks, Esq, will please accept our thanks for their kindness in sending us important Public Documents.

### Appointments.

James P. Sterret, of Allegheny county, has been appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that county, in the stead of Hon. William McClure, deceased. The appointee is said to be worthy of the trust.

### Spain and Mexico.

In our last we spoke of a treaty having been signed between Mexico and the United States, by which the blow aimed at the former had been averted, but it appears since, that, from some cause or other, the treaty was not ratified by the Mexican government, and it will be seen by a reference to another column that the Castilian banner has been planted on the dismantled fortifications of Vera Cruz.

### Prince Albert.

Prince Albert, the deceased consort of Queen Victoria, had heaped upon him a total of thirty offices, dignities and titles. In the politics of the kingdom he took but little part and all the offices he held were the result of favoritism and not obtained by canvassing or any electioneering. He, educated at the University of Bonn, was regarded as one of the most accomplished scholars in England.

### "Other Democrats."

It appears from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that the Republican Union and Democratic Union members of the House held an adjourned meeting on the night of the 6th inst., for the further nomination of the officers of the House. It also states that the Democratic members held a caucus upon the same night for the same purpose and among other acts nominated R. Milton Spear, of Huntingdon county, for Assistant Clerk. Something sounds strange when it becomes necessary to distinguish between Union Democrats and *other* Democrats.

### An Old Conspiracy.

It appears from the documents found among other papers, in the office of Charles E. Bell, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Beaufort, S. C., that a conspiracy of long standing had been concocted, and ranked among its most prominent members, the Barnwells, the Adamses and the Rhetts, old and distinguished families of the Palmetto State. Among the papers are a declaration of rights, and a remonstrance against the oppressive course of the Federal Government in 1859, a constitution for the society so formed as to give evidence of a determined, unending purpose to dissolve the Union, and also resolutions passed inviting other slaveholding states to co-operate. Here are some of the facts which lie behind this monstrous scheme of rebellion and falsify the assertions that had any other than Abraham Lincoln been elected all would have passed off harmoniously and peacefully.

### Arming the Border Counties.

At the breaking out of the civil war, the deficiency of arms compelled the State Government to forbear arming the Home Guards in the Border counties of Pennsylvania, but as will be seen from the following letter our public spirited Governor is ready to furnish arms to all regularly organized volunteer companies:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 21, 1861.

*To the County Commissioners of the County of Chester*—Gentlemen: I am now prepared to furnish arms to border Counties, as provided for in the 27th section of the act of May 15th, 1861. Arms still being very much needed to supply men entering into actual service, and to avoid having them lie idle, I will furnish them to your Board only as fast as notified by you that you have in your county regularly organized volunteer companies to receive them.

Very respectfully yours,
A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

### What we Like.

We like to see the young man of fine personal appearance, and who wears neat clothes spend his evenings in intelligent, interesting, and profitable society. We like to see him engaged during the day, in some useful study or employment, upon some work that will be of advantage to himself and to others, instead of loafing about dram shops and hotel offices, inhaling all the filthy gossip that swarms in the atmosphere of such places and imbibing the vulgar tale with the avidity of a habitual guzzler, or standing on the street-corner mingling in the dull and senseless laugh of the mocker of religion and the dabbler in crime, and guilt. We like to see him on passing ladies in the street, instead of staring them in the face if acquaintance, bowing to them with unaffected politeness. We like to see him respectful and obliging to everybody. And more than all we like to see him kind and courteous to his parents, and fond of his Bible and the society of pious and religious persons.—Such a young man need not always be poor and without friends,—he, like a well in a desert, will draw strangers to him for refreshment and comfort.

### Slavery in New Mexico.

The Legislature of this distant territory convened a few weeks ago; and the message of Gov. Connelly was read with evident interest and satisfaction. The Union sentiments contained in the Message met with the hearty approval of all classes of Mexican citizens. They are determined to uphold the government in its attempts to suppress treason, and to restore the nation to its pristine glory. The Governor recommended the abolition of slavery in the Territory and in accordance with his wish Don Fecundo Pino introduced a bill repealing the law protecting slavery in New Mexico. The bill passed the Senate without any opposition save one vote. When it came before the House, Don Gallegos made a scathing and withering speech and reflected in very bitter terms upon the conduct of Buchanan's officials, and the general tone of his administration. New Mexico is free—free from the institution that would drag her down from her place among the noble and dignified States of the Union to the overwhelming destruction that lies in wait for the corrupt and wicked rebellion of the South.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1861.

*Dear Whig:*—The "merry Christmas" has come, and gone. Those who could afford it have scattered their gifts about with a free hand, and those who could not, have wished that they could have been more generous than their neighbors. Not being invited out to dine, I choose my chamber and meditated, and there I spent in greater part, my Christmas. How much was expended on turkeys, candies, jewelry, dry goods and little "fixins" we are left to conjecture, but fancy that it was "considerable," from the great number of boxes, bundles, &c., that were seen passing to and fro, for some days before hand.

While on the subject of Christmas, and Christmas presents, one of the prettiest, I saw of the season, is a "photographic album," some of which are elegantly gotten up, and contain numerous niches for photographed acquaintances. It is now proposed by the ladies, who are the best judges in these matters, that when a gentleman calls upon a lady, he shall leave his photographic card. The stylish "card" just now is not a full length, but a "vignette," simply, a head and bust, which can be placed in the album, and the lady may gaze, at her leisure, on the counterfeit of her absent friend.

The news of the Trent difficulty and its speedy settlement by our Government, in surrendering the arch villians, Mason and Slidell, to the protection of the British flag, created a variety of opinions in the various circles of the community. Some denounced and others approved. The sympathizers of secession, of which there are many in this city, are the most clamorous about our national honor; they had hoped that they would not be given up, and then the slave oligarchy of the South would have had a formidable ally in the British navy, raising the blockade of cottondom and blockading the seaports of the North. Great Britain is now deprived of a pretext for making war upon the United States, and, if she should still persist in hostile demonstration, she may reap the whirl-wind of her own arrogance. Our own people can now see through the mist that has shrouded the eyes, by England's professed friendship, and it is to be hoped that, in future, we will depend more on ourselves. We can better live without England than she can without us. Let us now discard all English manufactures, (she don't furnish anything else,) and *go in* for the sustaining of our own labor, build up manufactories, and employ our own people.

This is "stock taking week," as our merchants term it, and every body and the rest of mankind, are busy making balance sheets, and staking the ground for the next year.

A hasty review of matters here, in the last year may not be uninteresting to your readers. The architectural appearance of the city has been improved, by the completion of the most spacious and costly cathedral in the country, the dome of which is the first object to welcome the stranger to the city; Dock street market, perhaps the handsomest of the many we have; the building of 17 fine churches; 14 public halls; 7 school houses and innumerable private residences, of unrivaled proportions and elegance.

A war sweeping upon the country, with all its horrible consequences, has ruined no great business interest; materially harmed only the mercantile. Nearly 30,000 men have gone from this city to the war for the suppression of rebellion. Many productive departments were run to fabricate clothing for the troops, cannon, shot and shell, wagons, ambulances, harness, broadswords and lances, flags and military trimmings, and every thing else needed by the troops. New mills are going up and machinery in old ones being altered to suit the demand of the times.

The ship yards never were so active. The navy yard has now nearly 3000 workmen, and all is bustle, and with time we shall soon be prepared to welcome Johnny Bull's *grand* navy with "hospitable hands and bloody deck."

The last sale of cattle and hogs took place yesterday, for the year, and here you have the footing of what it takes to feed a great city: Beef cattle, 82,365; Sheep, 260,020; Hogs, 199,170; besides calves innumerable, as well as hundreds of tons of turkeys and chickens.

Yesterday the banks here, New York, Boston, and in all the other eastern cities, again suspended specie payment. What could be the object is a mystery, certainly it was not what they are wont to call financial embarrassments, for never has there been such a quantity of gold in the country. It is but a short time ago, that I read complaints of the New York banks, at the large amount of unproductive capital they were carrying in the shape of specie in their vaults, and that they could afford to part with a pretty considerable sum, for promises to pay. But about the real truth of the present suspension is that the country has been prudent in their purchases of the productions of the cities, and having good crops, with both a foreign and home demand, the balance of trade is against the cities, and, as the cities have always had it the other way and required payment in specie for balances, the country now asks the cities to pay the balances, in the same stuff. The whole country was the gainer by the operation, but if you carried off the specie into general circulation in the country, you reduce the money power (the city banks) to the control of the country, and they must therefore *suspend*.

It is to be hoped that Congress, now that they have had their holidays, will go to work and aid Mr. Chase in his financial matters, and give us a good sound national paper money, in place of the *trash* we have had since the abolishing of the United States Bank by Andrew Jackson.

Let Congress authorize the Treasurer to issue, as he has been doing, demand Treasury Notes, to the extent of three to five hundred millions, convertable at any time into United States bonds, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. on those redeemable in 20 years, 6 per cent. in 40 years, and 7 3-10 per cent. in 50 years, when presented in sums of $100 dollars or more, make them a legal tender for all purposes that gold and silver have heretofore been used, pay them out for all demand on the Government and receivable for all dues, but duties on Foreign *manufactured fabrics*, levy a light tax on all alcoholic and malt liquors made within the country, on legal papers, &c., &c., and a heavy one on all slaves or persons held to servitude, an export duty on all cotton, rice, tobacco, naval stores and other productions of rebeldom, and in that way the debt of the country will be paid by the parties that caused it. Yours, BROADBRIM.

### Important from Mexico.

VERA CRUZ IN POSSESSION OF THE SPANIARDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

The steamship Columbia arrived at this port this morning from Havana.

Intelligence had reached Havana that the city of Vera Cruz had been occupied by the Spaniards, and that the Spanish flag was waving over San Juan d'Ulloa.

The French ships-of-war Massena, Guerriere, L'Ardent and L'Astree, the former bearing Admiral La Graviere, arrived at Havana on the 27th.

The British ships-of-war Challenger, Spiteful, Steady and Plover, arrived on the same day.

The Spanish squadron took possession of San Juan d'Ulloa on the 16th of Dec. The city was evacuated by the Mexican troops on the next day. They retired without firing a gun.

Havana letters state that Santa Anna and Miramon are both to go to Mexico.

Gen. Prim was at Havana, and about to leave with reinforcements for Mexico.

From the Havana *Diario* we learn that the Governor of Vera Cruz was willing to evacuate the city, but demanded and received a respite of twenty-four hours.

General Gassett, on landing, issued a proclamation to the troops and another to the people, the latter being to the effect that the troops had came thither only to demand satisfaction for the failure of treaties and violence committed against their compatriots, and to obtain guarantees against similar outrages in the future. The greatest satisfaction of the army will be, after fulfilling its mission from the Queen, to return to its own country with certainty of having merited the affection of the Mexicans.

Nearly a hundred pieces of rifled cannon of the latest pattern were found in San Juan d'Ulloa.

### Proceedings of Congress.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Pomeroy, (Kansas,) and Mr. Chandler, (Mich.,) presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Chandler, also presented a petition for the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Wilson, (Mass.,) from the committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill in regard to sutlers with amendments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire how the practice prevailed in the Navy of making purchases through others than the recognized agents, and if any such had been made whether larger prices were paid Agreed to.

He also gave notice that he should introduce a bill to punish fraud on the United States Treasury.

Mr. Powell, (Ky.,) introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Davis, (Ky.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to report to the Senate the aggregate number of three year volunteers, in what classes they have served, &c. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, (Ohio.,) the bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up.

The question was on amendment that cadets be dismissed if deficient in their studies. Disagreed to.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) opposed the passage of the bill. He believed it was owing to West Point that the war has languished as it has. If West Point was abolished military tactics would be taught all over the country. He was opposed to increasing the number of cadets, and especially at this time.

Mr. Clark (N. H.) said he would not vote for the bill now, but he could not join on the tirade against West Point.

Treason had been taught more in the Senate of the Unitd States than in the school at West Point.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the President with the documents in relation to the Trent affair.

Mr. Vallandingham, (Ohio,) took occasion to express his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Government in delivering Messrs. Mason and Slidell, remarking that in less than three months there will be a war with Great Britain or else we will tamely submit to the recognition of the southern confederacy and the breaking of the blockade.

Mr. Hutchins, (Ohio,) replied, saying that his colleague had heretofore been opposed to coercion as to the South, while now he is against delivering up Mason and Slidell. The position of his colleague was liable to the suspicion that his belligerent attitude was one which would benefit the rebels by getting up a war between England and the United States,—a war which the South desired with that view.

Mr. Thomas, (Mass.,) argued to show a justification of the capture of Mason and Slidell, and that England did us grievous wrong in making the demand, which was unjust and insolent in spirit. She has done that which has implanted in the American breast a sense of wrong which will await the opportunity to strike the blow of retributive justice.

The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

### Arrival Of The Bohemian.

HALIFAX, Jan. 6.—The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 25th ult. and advices by telegraph, via Londondery, to the 27th, has arrived here

Business generally in Liverpool and London had been suspended, owing to the holidays. The sales of cotton on Tuesday were about 15,000 bales.

Londondery, Dec. 27.—Advices from Canton, China, of the 15th of November say that Mr. Burlingame, the American Minister, had been well received there, and that he subsequently left for Shanghae en route to the capital.

Honn-Kow was reported to be invested by the rebels. It was also reported that the braves there had attacked the foreigners in the streets and houses, and that placards were posted up threatening the extirpation of the Europeans.

News from Japan is received, but it is unimportant.

The Paris *Presse* says that new southern commissioners have arrived at some German port and are now en route to Paris and London.

The London *Times* has a criticism on Secretary Chase's financial report and expatiates at some length on the extraordinary extension of the borrowing system, declaring that it exceeds anything in England's history.

France is about to send reinforcements to the squadron off Mexico, and also to the squadron off the northwestern coast of America.

It is also rumored in Paris that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the eastern coast of America under Admiral Henaud.

### Another Naval Expedition.

The great "Burnside" expedition will soon be ready to make some important demonstrations upon rebel territory. We hope that the croakers will again cease their croakings and all complaints will be hushed in the general expression of joy.—*Elk Chron.*

## LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

A reconnoissance in force is in progress on the upper Potomac, headed by General Hancock, and numbering some twenty two thousand men.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., Jan. 2.

The British steam gunboat *Rinaldo* left at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with Mason, Slidell, and their secretaries aboard. The wind blew a hurricane all night.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.

The Republican caucus of the State Legislature, held at Lansing last night, unanimously nominated Hon. Jacob Howard for Senator, in place of Mr. Bingham, deceased.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Jan. 4.

The Cortland House was entirely destroyed by fire last evening; also the harness shop of Henry Brewer, and the cabinet warehouse of McFarland & Carmichael. The loss amounted to $14,000, on which there is a slight insurance.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 4.

Reports from the Indian country show that the war has fairly begun between loyal Indians and the Texas and rebel half-breeds. In a fight in the Cherokee county, it is reported that Cooper, a Texas general, and McIntosh the leader of the rebel Creeks, were killed while the loyal Indians lost fourteen of their braves.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.

The inauguration of the Governor and State officers took place to-day. Ex-Gov. Randall, on retiring, thanked his friends and co-workers, and expressed regret at parting from them. He was followed by Gov. Harvey, in a few appropriate words.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.

The Sante Fe mail has arrived with dates to the 22d. It brings no news of importance. Fort Wise is garrisoned by three companies of Federal troops.

The small-pox disease is raging throughout the whole Territory, and is extremely fatal to children.

Specie is very scarce in the Territory. The weather is cold on the plains. A large number of Indians were met on the road but they were friendly.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 6.

At a mass meeting held in this city today, resolutions were passed relative to the admission of this Territory into the Union as a State. Delegates were elected from this county to meet delegates from other counties on the 20th inst., draft and adopt a Constitution and form a State Government to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection. Congress will be memorialized for the admission of Utah during the present session.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.

Last Thursday a small Union scouting party went below Paducah, and William Owens, one of their number, was taken prisoner and the rebels threatened to hang him. The Unionists thereupon arrested Robert Wolfolk, a prominent secessionist of Paducah, and sent word to the rebels that his fate would be determined by that of Owens. Wolfolk's wife has gone to Columbus to get an order from Gen. Polk for the exchange of the two men.

The Green river bridge has been completed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.

A despatch to the *Commercial* from Huttonsville says:

"Huntersville was the rebel depot for their supplies in Western Virginia. Their cavalry were armed with carbines, and attacked us when two miles from Huntersville. We drove them from point to point, and finally they beat a hasty retreat out of the town as we charged through it.

"Their supplies, consisting of 350 barrels of flour, 300 barrels of salted beef, 3,000 pounds of salt, and large quantities of sugar, coffee, ricee, bacon and army clothing, worth in all from $25,000 to 30,000, were entirely destroyed.

"We captured a large number of Sharp's carbines, sabres and pistols.

"The "Stars and Stripes" were left floating over the Court-house, and our troops returned to Huttonsville in fine spirits."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Private MICHAEL LANAHAN, of Company A, Second Regiment United States infantry, was executed to-day, having been found guilty of killing Sergeant BREMEN by shooting him.

It is the opinion of many that, were the voice of the people of Virginia only allowed to be expressed it would be declared for the Union. Even in the city of Richmond there is a very strong feeling for the Union. Merchants and others are beginning to see the result of their folly, and to lament their traitorous action.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.

The bridge over Green river will be completed to-morrow. Reconnoissances are made almost daily south of the river by the federal troops.

The rebels retired before Col. Garfield in eastern Kentucky, and Col. Garfield is advancing on Prestonburg.

Gen. Schoepff has made several ineffectual attempts to draw Zollocoffer from his intrenchments in Somerset, but there is no prospect of an immediate engagement there.

All the Kentucky banks which are located where the rebel dominion prevails have been consolidated under Henry J. Lyons, formerly of Louisville, as President, with authority to run them for the Southern Confederacy.

The snow is almost gone, and sleighing with it.

### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, dated at Hollidaysburg, the 28th of Oct, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Samual Dean and Adam Moses his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the

*Fourth Monday (27th day) of Jan.* 1862. and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in their proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 6, day of Jan. A. D. 1862, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

SAM'L M'CAMANT, Sheriff.

### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Blair, bearing test the 28th day of October, A. D. 1861, I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION,

throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, on the *First Monday (3d day) of February*, 1862. for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all Jurors witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 6, day of Jan., A. D. 1862, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

SAM'L M'CAMANT, Sheriff.


### DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, AND *LIFE BITTERS.*

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpic Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. it is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

*Read the following Testimony:*

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but foudd no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, [illegible] drops and it sets them [illegible] the general wants of the [illegible] disordered."

Reader, if you [illegible] most excellent R[illegible] the stores [illegible] other [illegible]

## OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the rampart's we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb's bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wars desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

## Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offer's homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue
Three cheers for, &c.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

Col. R. A. McMurtrie has been chosen counsel for Commissioners and Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.

☞ Our boy with the striped shirt eat so much boiled cabbage one day this week that he swore he felt like two barrels of sour krout crammed into one.

☞ Our devil thinks that friend Traugh of the *Standard* has got an old *Uncle* in Harrisburg, whom he has gone to visit.—Uncle Andy for instance.

☞ Col. Murray's regiment we are, informed has left Harrisburg, and are, no doubt pressing their weary march across the country to Romney, Va.

☞ Bluffkins, our Punk Hollow correspondent, seems to think that the *Tribune* has brought his long promised show to Altoona,—and he ventures to lead a crowd to see it. He don't think it will [illegible] breeches awfully.

[illegible] our eyes over the official [illegible] ALL in relation to the [illegible] notice that Lieutenant [illegible] sylvania is [illegible] tion, [illegible] ty

### The Tribune and the Post Office.

The *Tribune* replies to our article concerning them in a style and spirit to which we made no objection. We are glad to see the favorable change in their manner and style.

They seem disposed to discuss the claims of the "pet clerk," (we would give his name if we knew it,) to continue in the Post Office, to the exclusion of the young men who expected it, when Mr. Patton went into Office, with fairness.

They say: "The pet clerk has been in the Office under three administrations, and will most likely remain as long as he wishes to. He may not please *every body*, but *we* would like to see a man *in his position* who could."

Now, Mr. *Tribune*, if you are really *sincere* in saying you would like to see a man in, who could please everybody, we will tell you how you can be accommodated and that very easy. Get Mr. Patton to superintend the office himself and it will be done; or if you are not satisfied with him, we will try to send you out, if possible, "our own CASPER," who has not only pleased "everybody" under three administrations, but the rest of mankind.

We feel gratified that this discussion is likely to have a *peaceable* termination, and that "everybody" is to be benefited by it. Write to us or to Casper himself on the subject.

### Sanitary Commission.

The contributers to the society, organized in Hollidaysburg, to aid the Sanitary Committee, and the public in general, will be pleased to learn that four boxes of clothing and fruit, for the sick and wounded in the army, have been sent by express, to the care of Dr. Bailey of the Hospital at St. Louis. The estimated value of which exceeds $225.00, comprises

88 pairs of stockings
18 shirts
32 pillow slips
44 night shirts
12 flannel under shirts
36 pairs canton flannel drawers
9 wrappers—double
10 comfortables
5 quilts
19 pillows
12 cans of jellies and fruit
3 papers corn starch
1 jug E. B. wine.

Small as the mites may seem, it is hoped it may in some degree, add to the comfort of some of the brave defenders of the right, and redeem our town from the charge of being unpatriotic.

The society numbered about forty of the ladies, who went twice a week, to labor for the good cause, and it is but just to say—contributions were freely given—and the workers displayed commendable zeal and industry.

Mrs. Agnes Kemp, *Pres't*,
Mrs. James Bingham, *Sec'y*.

### Weights.

For the benefit of our readers we publish a short statement of the weight of grain &c: By act of April, 1859 the standard weight of a bushel of oats is made to be 30 lbs; instead of 32 lbs as heretofore: By act of 22d of March, 1860, the standard weight of a bushel of cloverseed is made to be 62 pounds: By act of 16th April 1845 the standard weight of a bushel of rye or corn is made to be 56 lbs:—And salt is made to be 85 lbs per bushel for coarse; 62 pounds for fine and 70 lbs per bushel for ground.

### Conspiracy.

The merchants of Altoona, seem to be conspiring together by selling good calicoes at 10 & 11 cents per yard, to take all the *cash* customers from Hollidaysburg. They also undertake to sell muslin &c., "as cheap as ever." No one in Hollidaysburg undertakes to sell these articles at all at present, so far as our columns are informed.

☞ On Friday last, John Lovering, was hanged at Mifflintown Juniata county for the murder of Henry Aucker. Lovering with two accomplices, killed Aucker for money, but only realized five or six dollars. The accomplices were sent to the State Prison for twelve years. Lovering made a confession which will appear in a few days.

☞ A revival has been going on for several weeks, in the M. E. Church, of this place, and is doing good service, in the cause of religion. Nothing affords us so much pleasure, as the stirring up of professors of religion, and the returning of prodigals, to their father's house.

☞ A. A. Barker Esq., editor of the *Alleghanian* paid us a friendly visit one day last week, and spent considerable time with us.

The "Squire," will please accept our [illegible] ratulations, as we consider him a good [illegible] cial fellow.

☞ Some individuals are in the habit of returning their papers, marked, "refused;" to these we say, that we discontinue no paper until *all* arrearages are paid up. It is easy for each one to determine how many papers he has received by noticing the number and volume at which they commence. The price per number is on the first page. We do this for the present.

### State Legislature.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

The Senate met at three o'clock, and was called to order by Speaker Hall. The Speaker, according to custom vacated the chair.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Lawrence the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker, the Clerks acting as tellers.

Mr. Hall received 21 and Mr. Crawford 9 votes.

The Clerks announced the election of Mr. Hall, and the Speaker was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Crawford. After the oath was administered, the Senate proceeded to elect its other officers. George W. Hammersley was elected Clerk; Gideon S. Berry, Assistant Clerk; F. L. Hitchcock, Jas. R. McAfee, and Wm. M Watt, Transcribing Clerks; Herman Yerkes, Sergeant at Arms.

The House organized by choosing John Rowe Speaker, giving Rowe 53, and Hopkins 45 votes. Mr. Rouch was elected Chief Clerk; E. S Capron chosen Assistant Clerk; C. W. Walker, J. B. Miles, Robert Brown, and James Connelly, Transcribing Clerks and E. B. Picket, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The question of the Luzerne co. contested election cases caused some discussion.

### MARRIED.

On the evening of the 9th inst., at the residence of W. A. Belford, in Altoona, by Rev. Wm. Lee Spottswood, Mr. ED. SHELLENBERGER, of Mifflintown, Pa., to Miss HANNAH L. HIBBS, formerly of the same place.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. NICHOLAS LEWIS to Miss MARIA WEIGHT, both of Sinking Valley, this county.

### DIED.

Of consumption, on the 8th inst., GEORGE T. CYPHERS of this place, about 45 years of age

JACOB BURLEY Esq. formerly Representative in the State Legislature from this county died at his residence in Snyder township on the 7th inst., after four days' illness.

In this place, on the 20th ult., FRANK, son of C. B. and Melinda Jones, aged 18 months.

On the 27th ult., KATE BELL, daughter of Jessie M. and Hannah A. T. Lindsey, aged 2 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Go, little loved one go,
The parents hearts can tell,
And none but them can fully know
How hard to say farewell


## WHAT EVERY LADY WANTS

**Milliners and Dressmakers!**

WANTED in every town and village to sell a new, cheap, and where once introduced,

INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE

to every Lady's wardrobe.

**Quick Sales and Good Profits!**

For further information, &c., address, enclosing stamp to prepay postage,

J. MARTIN & Co.,
Box 1206, Philadelphia.

Jan. 10, 1862.-4t.


### TAVERN LICENSE.

THE following named persons have filed their Petitions with the Court of Quarter Sessions 1862:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Ehringer, | Altoona. |
| William J Marriot | do |
| Jacob Holtzman | do |
| Roman Reibenack | do |
| Caroline Shank | do |
| Wm K Leonard | do |
| Dan'l K Reamey | Hollidaysburg |
| Christian Koon | Frankstown |
| Jacob Weyant | Claysburg Greenfield tp |

A S Morrow Clerk

Jan. 8, 1862


## High School.

THE Directors of the "Hollidaysburg School District" have employed Professor J. B. Kidder A M to take charge of the "Hollidaysburg HIGH SCHOOL. The quarter (consisting of two and a half months) will commence on Monday next, the 13th day of January.

The Directors think they have been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman in all respects well qualified to take supervision of this school—a *Professional Teacher*, who has the advantage of many years experience in teaching Language and the higher branches of the Mathematics; and they hope and expect that parents and guardians in this place and vicinity will appreciate the advantages now offered them of having their children receive a thorough Academical Education *at home* preparatory to entering College, and that the school will receive a liberal patronage from a generous public, disposed to encourage *home institutions*. Subscription paper in the hands of the Secretary.

TERMS:

For Latin and Greek and higher branches of Mathematics, per quarter of two and a half months, $6 25
For English branches; do. do. 5 00

JAMES D. REA, Secretary.

Jan. 10, 1862.


### MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Jan. 10, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour per bbl—Extra Family, | $5 25 |
| " " Extra, | 4 75 |
| " " Superfine. | 4 75 |
| Wheat per bushel—White, | 1 15 |
| " " Red, | 1 00 |
| Rye " " | 50 |
| Corn " " | 45 |
| Oats " " | 31 |
| Barley " " | 50 |
| Corn Meal per 100 lbs., | 1 00 |
| Potatoes per bushel, | 50 |
| Butter per pound, | 15 |
| Eggs per dozen, | 15 |
| Hay per ton, | 9 00 |
| Cloverseed per bushel, | 3 50 |
| Timothyseed do., | 1 25 |
| Flaxseed do., | 1 00 |

### Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cloverseed, per 64 lbs., | 4.25@4.50 |
| Timothyseed " | 1.25@2.00 |
| Flour per bbl.—Superfine, | 5.12½ |
| Extra, | 6.25 |
| Fancy brands, | 6.50@7.50 |
| Wheat—Penn'a red, | 1.35 |
| Southern, | 1.40@1.45 |
| Ohio white and Kentucky, | 1.25@1.35 |
| Rye—Penn'a, | 72@76 |
| Corn—Old, | 64 |
| New, | 50 |
| Oats, | 38 |

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of Daniel Denny, late of Snyder township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased will make known the same without delay to

JACOB SNYDER, Executor.

Snyder township, January 3d, 1862.

### NOTICE.

THE Auditor appointed to make distribution of the Estate of Daniel Rhodes, late of North Woodberry township, dec'd., in the hands of his Executors, Paul Rhodes and Fredrick Rhodes, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg on Monday, the 13th of January, A. D. 1862, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Aud'r.

[Jan 3d. 1862. 3t.]

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Acker late of Huston township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

J. B. SHENEFELT,
Administrator.

[Huston tp., Dec. 20, 1861. 6t.]


EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

[November 1, 1861.]

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

*'One Flag—One Country—Swei Lage!'*

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

## SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S
Patent Hemmer and Shield,
FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER.
412 Broadway, New York,
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos]

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.

Oct. 23 '61-tf


There will be a meeting of the members of the Blair county Protection Mutual Assurance Company, at the office of the Company in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the 1st Monday (6th) of January 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JNO. DEAN.

Dec. 6, 1861.-2t.] Sec't of B. C. P. I. C.

### NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

### PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The attention of the friends of Republican principles throughout the country is invited to the subscription terms, as given below, of the *Daily National Republican*. It is the only paper published at the National Capital which sustains the views of public policy upon which the present Administration was brought into power.

The postage to mail subscribers is thirty-nine cents per quarter, or one dollar and fifty-six cents per annum. This makes, with the subscription price of three dollars and fifty cents per annum, an annual cost of only five dollars and six cents.

All treaties and acts of Congress are published in the *National Republican*. The acts of Congress are published as soon after their passage as they can be prepared for the press at the State Department.

All the proclamations of the President, notices from the State Department of the deaths of citizens abroad, advertisements of land sales and for contracts in all the Departments, monthly exhibits of the Treasury, everything in short, of an Executive nature, which is ordered for publication, appears in the *Daily National Republican*. This makes it a useful paper to everybody, and really an indispensable paper to many.

To the extent of the patronage extended to it, still further improvements will be made in its present literary and political merits.

Although this is intended as a Prospectus, specially of the *Daily National Republican*, there is appended also a Prospectus, giving the terms upon which the *Weekly National Republican* is furnished to mail subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The daily *National Republican* is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $3.50 per annum, in advance; five copies, $15.00.

Address WM. J. MURTAUGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

### Illustrated
### SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
### The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VI.--NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

**To the Mechanic and Manufacturer.**

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

**To the Inventor.**

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it now only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

**Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farmers.**

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interest of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

**TERMS:**

To mail subscribers: Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months. One Dollar pays for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Also a pamphlet to inventors about obtaining patents, sent free.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each years subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 37 PARK ROW, N. Y.

H. FETTINGER'S
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

*School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,*
TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Nov. 15, 1861.

**The Blair County Whig,**

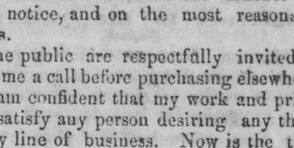
will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

### Blooded Stock for Sale!!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.

Nov 8.-tf. THADDEUS BANKS.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61-6m



TEETH--TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

**Headstones, Tombs,**
**MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,**
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c, the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.

Oct. 18, '61-3m

### Blair County Whig Almanac
FOR THE YEAR
**1862.**

| | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| February | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | |
| March | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| April | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| May | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| June | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
| July | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| August | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |
| September | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | | |
| October | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| November | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | | | | | | |
| December | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |

## POETRY.

### The Serpent-Symbol.

Raise the silver-crusted goblet,
Pour the golden champagne wine;
Drinking deep a flowing bumper
To the cause of truth divine.
For the Serpent-Symbol crawling
In his murk and slimy bed,
Now lies crushed to earth bleeding
With our heel upon his head.

Through the blinding, seething tempest,
Through the racking, raging sea;
To its glorious destination
Sailed the armies of the free,
Sailed the fleet of white-winged spectres
An inevitable fate,
Towards the recreant rebel brother,
Towards the Serpent-Symbol State.

We had nursed him in our bosom
Through long years of peace and strife,
Warmed and quickened through our pulses
He had struck our very life.
Robbed, insulted and dishonored,
With our heads bowed down in shame;
Now, like death, the blow unerring,
Sped to win us back our name.

Hark! the shells that burst and shattered,
Hurling death on every side,
Rings the death-peal of Rebellion—
Hear it echo far and wide!
In their heart the thorn is rankling,
Traitors—they shall traitors find,
Till in death their eyes shall open,
Seeing then that they were blind.

In the glorious God of Battles,
We can place our earnest trust,
Till we see the Serpent-Symbol
Writhing, dying, bite the dust
Nerved like steel and strong as iron,
Let us forward to the last;
Till a place, in glory conquered,
Wins a future like the past.

## THE FARMER.

### Farmer's High School.

We have just received the annual catalogue of this institution from its able Principal Mr. Pugh. And we find upon its list many worthy young men, who have been exemplifying the merits of the School by their progress and present standing. The building, some two hundred and fifty feet in length, and six stories in height, is nearly finished and will be capable of accommodating three or four hundred students. From individual experience we can testify as to the healthfulness of the place and the advantages of location.

[From the Farmer and Gardener.]

### Difference in the Quality of Food.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It has probably been observed by some of your readers, that in certain years their cattle have been more difficult to keep in good order on the same amount of food than in others. Without pretending to any very accurate knowledge upon the subject, allow me to offer a suggestion as to the probable cause or causes of this difference.

It is, perhaps, not generally understood, that "green food produced on any spot in a dry season is much more nourishing than the same weight of the same food produced in a "dripping season." Again, analysis has proved that the products of a rich soil are decidedly more nourishing than those of a poor soil. Farmers who have rich farms, sometimes have hay, corn, or oats, produced on poor soil, and find that their animals do not hold their own upon the same amount of food, as when fed with the products of their own farms. The solution is found in the following sentence.

The quality of hay grown upon the same field, and same soil, may be made to differ 40 to 90 per cent: by mere difference in the time of cutting.

Thus, timothy hay, cut at the proper time, properly saved and cured, is worth nearly double that which has been allowed to grow to a coarse and hard condition.

If these brief suggestions are of any value they are at your service.

*Berks Co., Pa.* E. P. ROBINSON.

### Smoke-Houses--How Built.

A smoke-house should be square, its size varying from four to eight feet in diameter, according to the quantity of meat to be smoked; the lower portion, to the height of five feet, should be brick, with a door lined with sheet-iron. This part may serve both as an ash-house and as the proper place for the fire to furnish the smoke. Fire should be placed in the middle, and covered with the material to be burned, so that the mass, being surrounded by ashes, may maintain the ignition for a long time, giving off the smoke with regularity. The upper part may be wood, and the separation from the lower part by joists, covered with scantling, so as to leave space averaging three inches in diameter, for the ascent of the smoke. The height of this upper portion may be four feet, besides the ascent of the roof, and should be furnished with a door that may be locked, so that the door to the lower portion will not give ingress to the meat-room. This separation between the two portions, will catch any piece of meat which may accidentally fall, while the lower portion need not be locked, so as to enable the frequent removal of ashes from the house, and proper attention to the fire to be more readily performed. Sawdust, placed over a few ignited coals will furnish the neccessary material for smoking the meat. The sawdust, however should be from such wood as is most free from resinous matter. The pyroligneous acid evaporated is of a better flavour from hard than from soft woods. while the amount of creosote, which is the preserving property, will be the same.— *Working Farmer.*

—Farmers cannot pay too great attention to the agriculture columns of their newspaper. If anything faulty finds its way into them it ought to be fairly criticized and its defects pointed out, for the errors of a single hour may fail to be corrected in a dozen of seasons.

## VARIETY.

### Politeness.

An acute critic has said that any one who caught the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount, could not fail to be a gentleman. There is much truth in the remark, for the Christian spirit which enjoins a careful consideration of the feelings of others makes its possessor polite and courteous An exchange sets forth some of the advantages of politeness, which cost nothing:

One of the English infidels was so struck with the politeness and good feeling manifested in StPaul's writings, that he affirmed if St. Paul had said that he himself had ever performed a miracle, he would believe it, as he deemed him too much of a gentleman to tell an untruth.

Whatever we may think of this remark, we cannot but be struck with the power which politeness had over the infidel.

And as this infidel is not an exception, it may be well to show some few of the advantages of being polite.

1. We conform to the Scriptures. If St. Paul taught politeness by his example so did he in writing. He tells us, "In honor we must prefer one another."

Here is the great secret of politeness iz: Forgetfulness of self. In another place he says, "Be courteous," in other words be polite.

2. We make friends. Nothing so wins upon strangers as true politeness. A little attention shown in a stage, or in the cars or at a public table, costs us very little — What an effect it has upon the persons to whom the attention is shown! The pleased look, the gratified smile, show us we have gained a friend.

3. We increase our usefulness. One reason why ministers and good Chistian people have no more influence is on account of their sour faces and forbidding countenances. They look as if they said—Keep away from me. But if they allow the vulgar to approach within their reach of their majestic presence, there is a pompous manner or way they have, which prevents the hearts of others going out to them, and thus influence over such people is lost.

4. It gives success. Let any man who has goods to sell, or office to retain, be kind and polite—no sham, like that put on by the politicians—and his goods are sold and his office reached ten times sooner than the man who looks mad and cuts you up as he cuts off his calicoes and cloths.

### Pat Didn't Like to Say.

The Charleston *Courier's* Richmond correspondent gets off the following:

Frequently the ladies are in the habit of visiting the prisoners, but oftener from curiosity than sym pathy. Another incident is told of an encounter between several of them and an Irishman.

It had become a matter of habit with the fair ones to open conversation with the very natural inquiry, 'where are you wounded? and accordingly when a party of three or four the other day approached our cell they launched out in the usual way. Paddy made believe that he didn't hear distinctly, and replied, 'pretty well I thank yez'—Where were you wounded? again fired away one of the ladies. Faith not badly hurt at all I'll be travelling to Richmond in a wake.' replied Pat, with a peculiarly distressing look as if he was in a tight place. Thinking that he was deaf one of the old ladies in the back-ground put her mouth down to his ear and shouted again, 'we want to know where you are hurt?'

Pat evidently finding that if the bombardment continued much longer he would have to strike his flag any how, concluded to do so at once, and accordingly with a face as rosy as a boiled lobster, and with an angry kind of energy he replied.—

Sure leddies, its not dafe that I am, but since you are determined to know where I've been wounded, its on me sate, the bullet entered behind ov me breeches. Plase to excuse me feeling and ax me no more questions.'

I leave you to imagine the blushing consternation of the inquisitors and sudden locomotion of the crinoline out the front door.

Since then Pat has been the hero of the hospital, and receives any amount of female visitors, for you know such a thing circulates among the sex like quicksilver on a smooth glass, but they bestow their sympathies in silence and no more ask him, 'Where are you hurt?'

### Romance.

*Memoral de Lille* says: "Two days ago, a young girl named Maria H——, who was shut up in the Convent of the Ben Pasteur, resolved to make her escape from the place, but which she could only do by scaling a wall. On reaching the top of it she was preparing herself to drop on the other side, a depth of eighteen feet, and was already hanging by her hands, when a man who was passing rushed forward and attempted to catch her in his arms. The shock to him was, however, so great that he was knocked down and rather severely shaken, and before he had recovered himself the young girl had fled. She has, it is thought, taken refuge with her family.

### A Cool Young Lady.

A young lady in Hartford, on going to her room to retire with a lady friend, recently, saw a hand hold to the blind of her window, and a couple of eyes peeping into the room. With a great deal of presence of mind she remarked that she "guessed she did not lock the door down stairs," and taking the light she satarted down to arouse her father. The scamp took the alarm, however, and the other young lady was considerably frightened to hear a man retreating along the roof which projected from under the chamber window, and jumped off. There are but few young ladies who would have managed the thing so coolly.

### A Bullet to Kill Jeff. Davis.

On Christmas eve, says the Lebanon *Courier*, an individual who has great faith in supernatural agencies, undertook to cast a bullet that should kill Jeff. Davis, at a cross road, in the neighborhood of Jonestown. He made all his preparations, fixed his furnace, drew the magic circle, and was moving along "all right," when an explosion took place in his furnace as *if powder had been concealed* there; frightful creatures with horns gathered around his circle, spouting fire at him, and the whole scene seemed as if Pandemonium was on an earthly jubilee. The knees of our patriotic friend began to quake, his blood chilled, and not being able to withstand the terrors longer, he broke and run for town, pursued for some distance by the fiery demons he seemed to have evoked. He arrived in Jonestown speechless and almost helpless, no doubt willing that Jeff. should live rather than that he should undergo such another ordeal to get a bullet to kill him. Whether his tormentors were agents of the old fellow with hoofs and horns, or some mischievous chaps in the neighborhood, there may be a difference of opinion.

### A She Sojer Boy.

The Rochester *Democrat* gives a long account of the exploits of a female soldier. She tended bar two weeks last winter at the Clinton House, Albion, N. Y., going by the name of Charley Miller. Last spring she enlisted in the the Eighteenth New York regiment, and served two months as a drummer-boy calling herself Edward O. Hamilton. She has driven a hackney coach at sundry times in Rochester and Buffalo. A few days ago she tried to enlist in Rochester, when her sex was discovered. The *Democrat* says that almost from childhood she has choosen to unsex herself and lead a masquerading life in male garb. For some two years she traveled with a circus. She was in Rochester with a concern of that sort, in the employ of a man who sold whips from a wagon. So long has she passed herself off as a boy, that she scarcely retains any femenine characteristics When she is in her favorite attire, there is nothing in her general appearance, or in her voice, to indicate that she is other than she seems. A slight peculiarity in her walk is alone likely to betray her.

### Rhyming in Meeting.

Old Dr. Strong, of Hartford, whose name is still a praise in the churches, had an unfortunate habit of saying amusing things when he meant it not so. As when he was presiding in a meeting of ministers, and wishing to call in one of them to come forward and preach he said:

"Brother Colton,
Of Bolton,
Will you step this way,
And pray?"

To which Mr Colton immediately answered, without intending to perpetrate anything of the same sort:

"My dear brother Strong,
You do very wrong,
To be making a rhyme,
At such a solemn time."

And then Dr. Strong added:

"I'm very sorry to see
That you're just like me."

The good men would not for the world, have made jests on such an occasion; but they could plead the same excuse for the rhymes that the boy did for whistling in school; "I didn't whistle, sir; it whistled itself."

### One of Cromwell's Descendants Dead.

The Rev. Robert Johnson, who died recently in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, by Bridget, his eldest daughter, who was first the wife of Gen. Fleetwood, and afterwards of Gen. Ireton. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1803, spent a year as a missionary in Ohio and Kentucky, and was successively pastor of the churches of Scrubgrass and Bear Creek, Meadville, Sugar Creek and Conneaut Lake, Rehoboth and Round Hill, and Bethel in Indiana county, and took an active part in all the educational, temperance and religious movements of the fifty years. Rev E. P. Swift, D. D., delivered a sermon before the Synod of Alleghany at its late meeting in New Castle, in which the labors of the deceased in the cause of religion were reviewed and a glowing tribute paid to his memory.—*Pitts. Chron.*


## NEW STOVES,

**TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,**

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cock. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

**ROOFING & SPOUTING**

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona. Oct, 25, 1861.

**FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.**

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.


## DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

### HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| MORNING— | |
| Philadelphia Through | 6 A M. |
| Eastern Way | " |
| Western Way | " |
| Altoona | " |
| Duncansville | 9 A M. |
| Bedford | " |
| Martinsburg | 1 P M. |
| Williamsburg | " |
| Altoona | 1.30 P. M. |
| EVENING— | |
| Philadelphia Through | 8 P M. |
| Harrisburg " | " |
| Pittsburgh " | " |
| Duncansville " | " |

MAILS ARRIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| MORNING— | |
| Philadelphia Through. | 9.20 A M. |
| Harrisburg " | " |
| Pittsburg " | " |
| Western Way | " |
| Altoona | " |
| Martinsburg | 11 A. M. |
| Williamsburg | " |
| EVENING— | |
| Eastern Way | 3.30 P. M. |
| Altoona | " |
| Bedford | 5 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Through | 10 P. M. |

*List of Post Offices in Blair County.*

| *Post Office.* | *Post Master.* |
|---|---|
| Altoona, | G. W. Patton. |
| Antestown, | B. F. Bell. |
| Arch Spring, | I. C. Caldwell. |
| Bruce, | David Aurandt. |
| Canoe Creek. | D. W. Brown. |
| Duncansville, | Mrs. McCabe. |
| East Freedom, | John B. Kephart. |
| Fostoria, | A. B. Myers. |
| Frankstown, | H. P. Kephart. |
| Hollidaysburgh, | James Biagham. |
| Martinsburgh, | J. G. Herbst. |
| Newry, | Landon Reeve. |
| Olivia, | S. B. Ewing. |
| Sabbath Rest, | W. F. Sellers. |
| Sarah, | Paul Mauk. |
| Sinking Valley, | D. P. Tussey. |
| Sparg's Mills, | R. Todd. |
| Springfield Furnace, | A. McAllister. |
| Tipton, | W. P. Dysart. |
| Tyrone, | Harriet M. Stewart. |
| Williamsburgh, | W. J. Spencer. |
| Yellow Springs, | J. M. Kinkead. |

### UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

| | *Salary.* |
|---|---|
| Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President, | $25,000 |
| Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President, | 8,000 |

THE CABINET.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Seward, of N Y., Sec. of State, | 8,000 |
| S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury, | 8,000 |
| C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior, | 8,000 |
| Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy, | 8,000 |
| Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War, | 8,000 |
| Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen., | 8.000 |
| Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General, | 8,000 |

### THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice, | | | 6,500 |
| J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice, | | | 6,000 |
| John Catron, of Tenn., | " | " | 6,000 |
| J. A. Campbell, of Ala., | " | " | 6,000 |
| Samuel Nelson, N. Y., | " | " | 6,000 |
| R. C. Grier, of Penn., | " | " | 6,000 |
| Nathan Clifford, Me., | " | " | 6,000 |

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

### REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Kuon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

### BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

### STATE OFFICERS.

Governer. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

### UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.


JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
**Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.**

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
**Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.**
Nov. 22, 1861.

## THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DALIY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit o having qualified its readers to detect and exf pose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, adamong the aims to which this journal has are hered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, then was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c , &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, fromwhich the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)...$6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 issues per annum).....$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum).....$2

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*Weekly*: Three copies for $5; eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

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Sept. 23, '61—

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Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 x 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen, done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months, $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your Interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address

A. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 8. 16 Spruce Street, New York.

**J. H. KEATLEY,**

**Attorney at Law,**

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA

*References:*

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg,
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co

**JOHN BROTHERLINE,**

**Attorney at Law.**

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

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JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
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ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

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A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH
FOR THE
**LEGISLATIVE SESSION.**

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such private business as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

TERMS.

The Daily will be published during the session of the Legislature for $1,00 per copy.

The Semi-Weekly will also be published at the low rate of $1,00 for the session.

The Weekly is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of $1.00 per year.

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Harrisburg, Penna'.

**PROSPECTUS**
OF THE
**WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN**

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1861.

The undersigned commenced, in the month of December last, the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the "National Republican."

It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.

It contains all the original matter of the daily "National Republican," with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It gives full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department receives special attention, and, in all respects, efforts are being made to establish the character of the "National Republican" as a Family Newspaper.

Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attention is paid to furnishing the readers of the "National Republican" with full, and especially with *accurate*, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

In politics the paper is Republican, sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the South.

But it is not only here and in this vicinity that the projectors of the "National Republican" hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

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| Three copies, six months | 2 50 |
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